

□□□□□ 2016 □ 6 □-2018 □ 12 □

2016 □ 6 □.....	2
□□□.....	2
□□□.....	2
□□□.....	3
2016 □ 12 □.....	4
□□□.....	4
□□□.....	4
□□□.....	5
2017 □ 6 □.....	6
□□□.....	6
□□□.....	6
□□□.....	7
2017 □ 12 □.....	8
□□□.....	8
□□□.....	8
□□□.....	9
2018 □ 6 □.....	10
□□□.....	10
□□□.....	10
□□□.....	11
2018 □ 12 □.....	12
□□□.....	12
□□□.....	12
□□□.....	13
□□.....	14

2016 6

Signs barring cell-phone use are a familiar sight to anyone who has ever sat in a hospital waiting room. But the __26__ popularity of electronic medical records has forced hospital-based doctors to become __27__ on computers throughout the day, and desktops - which keep doctors from bedsides - are __28__ giving way to wireless devices.

As clerical loads increased, "something had to __29__, and that was always face time with patients," says Dr. Bhakti Patel, a former chief resident in the University of Chicago's internal-medicine program. In fall 2010, she helped __30__ a pilot project in Chicago to see if the iPad could improve working conditions and patient care. The experiment was so __31__ that all internal-medicine residents at the university now get iPads when they begin the program. Johns Hopkins, internal-medicine program adopted the same __32__ in 2011. Medical schools at Yale and Stanford now have paperless, iPad-based curriculums. "You'll want an iPad just so you can wear this" is the slogan for one of the new lab coats __33__ with large pockets to accommodate tablet computers.

A study of the University of Chicago iPad project found that patients got tests and __34__ faster if they were cared for by iPad-equipped residents. Many patients also __35__ a better understanding of the illnesses that landed them in the hospital in the first place.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. dependent | F. give | K. rather |
| B. designed | G. growing | L. reliable |
| C. fast | H. launch | M. signal |
| D. flying | I. policy | N. successful |
| E. gained | J. prospect | O. treatments |

Physical activity does the body good, and there's growing evidence that it helps the brain too. Researchers in the Netherlands report that children who get more exercise, whether at school or on their own, __26__ to have higher

GPA's and better scores on standardized tests. In a __27__ of 14 studies that looked at physical activity and academic __28__, investigators found that the more children moved, the better their grades were in school, __29__ in the basic subjects of math, English and reading.

The data will certainly fuel the ongoing debate over whether physical education classes should be cut as schools struggle to __30__ on smaller budgets. The arguments against physical education have included concerns that gym time may be taking away from study time. With standardized test scores in the U.S. __31__ in recent years, some administrators believe students need to spend more time in the classroom instead of on the playground. But as these findings show, exercise and academics may not be __32__ exclusive. Physical activity can improve blood __33__ to the brain, fueling memory, attention and creativity, which are __34__ to learning. And exercise releases hormones that can improve __35__ and relieve stress, which can also help learning. So while it may seem as if kids are just exercising their bodies when they're running around, they may actually be exercising their brains as well.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A) attendance | F) essential | K) particularly |
| B) consequently | G) feasible | L) performance |
| C) current | H) flow | M) review |
| D) depressing | I) mood | N) survive |
| E) dropping | J) mutually | O) tend |

□□□

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. Moreover, most adult children __26__ every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the "good old days", and most older people do not feel __27__.

About 80% of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have __28__ contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes live within 30 minutes of at least one of their children.

However, __29__ having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits. This research may be __30__, however, as ill health often makes older people more __31__ and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, __32__ spirits.

Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and

their children. If parents and children share interests and values and agree on childrearing practices and religious __33__, they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can __34__ cause problems. If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, __35__ are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

A. abandoned
B. advanced
C. biased
D. chances
E. commitment

F. dampens
G. dependent
H. distant
I. frequent
J. fulfillment

K. grant
L. merely
M. provide
N. understandably
O. unrealistically

2016 □ 12 □

□□□

Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are "male" and "female" brains, believing that explains just about every difference between the sexes. A new study __26__ that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender.

In the study, Tel Aviv University researchers __27__ for sex differences throughout the entire human brain.

And what did they find? Not much. Rather than offer evidence for __28__ brains as "male" or "female," research shows that brains fall into a wide range, with most people falling right in the middle.

Daphna Joel, who led the study, said her research found that while there are some gender-based __29__, many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender.

While the "average" male and "average" female brains were __30__ different, you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans. Only a small __31__ of people had "all-male" or "all-female" characteristics.

Larry Cahill, an American neuroscientist(□□□□□), said the study is an important addition to a growing body of research questioning __32__ beliefs about gender and brain function. But he cautioned against concluding from this study that all brains are the same, __33__ of gender.

"There's a mountain of evidence __34__ the importance of sex influences at all levels of brain function," he told The Seattle Times.

If anything, he said, the study __35__ that gender plays a very important role in the brain - "even when we are not clear exactly how."

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. abnormal | F. figure | K. similarities |
| B. applied | G. percentage | L. slightly |
| C. briefly | H. proving | M. suggests |
| D. categorizing | I. regardless | N. tastes |
| E. challenges | J. searched | O. traditional |

□□□

The ocean is heating up. That's the conclusion of a new study that finds that Earth's oceans now __26__ heat at twice the rate they did 18 years ago. Around half of ocean heat intake since 1865 has taken place since 1997, researchers report online in Nature Climate Change.

Warming waters are known to __27__ to coral bleaching(□□□□) and they take up more space than cooler waters, raising sea __28__. While the top of the ocean is well studied, its depths are more difficult to __29__. The researchers gathered 150 years of ocean temperature data in order to get a better __30__ of heat absorption from surface to seabed. They gathered together temperature readings collected by everything from a 19th century __31__ of British naval ships to modern automated ocean probes. The extensive data sources, __32__ with computer simulations(□□□□□), created a timeline of ocean temperature changes, including cooling from volcanic outbreaks and warming from fossil fuel __33__.

About 35 percent of the heat taken in by the oceans during the industrial era now resides at a __34__ of more than 700 meters, the researchers found. They say they're __35__ whether the deep-sea warming canceled out warming at the sea's surface.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| A. absorb | F. excursion | K. levels |
| B. combined | G. explore | L. mixed |
| C. contribute | H. floor | M. picture |
| D. depth | I. heights | N. unsure |
| E. emissions | J. indifferent | O. voyage |

□□□

When someone commits a criminal act, we always hope the punishment will match the offense. But when it comes to one of the cruelest crimes - animal fighting - things __26__ work out that way. Dog-fighting victims are __27__ and killed for profit and "sport," yet their criminal abusers often receive a __28__ sentence for causing a lifetime of pain. Roughly half of all federally-convicted animal fighters only get probation(□□).

Some progress has been made in the prosecution(□□) of animal fighters. But federal judges often rely heavily on the U.S. Sentencing Guide Lines when they __29__ penalties, and in the case of animal fighting, those guidelines are outdated and extremely __30__.

The U.S. Sentencing Commission, which __31__ these sentencing

guidelines, is revisiting them, proposing to raise the minimum sentence from 6-12 to 21-27 months. This is a step in the right __32__, but we'd like to see the U.S. Sentencing Commission make further changes to the guidelines.

Along with this effort, we're working with animal advocates and state and federal lawmakers to __33__ anti-cruelty laws across the country, as well as supporting laws and policies that assist overburdened animal __34__ that care for animal fighting victims. This help is __35__ important because the high cost of caring for animal victims is a major factor that prevents people from getting involved in cruelty cases in the first place.

A. convenient

F. hesitate

K. rarely

B. creates

G. inadequate

L. shelters

C. critically

H. inspired

M. strengthen

D. determine

I. method

N. sufferings

E. direction

J. minimal

O. tortured

2017 6

□□□

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops(□□□), for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a __26__ recent addition to the beverage. This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a __27__ ingredient in residue(□□□) from 5000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While digging two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and vessels. The different shapes of the containers __28__ they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient "beer-making tools," and the earliest __29__ evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To __30__ that theory, the team examined the yellowish, dried __31__ inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley(□□), and about 10% were bits of roots, __32__ lily, which would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find; the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a __33__ food in central China until about 2,000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have __34__ in the region not as food, but as __35__ material for beer brewing.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. arrived | F. inform | K. resources |
| B. consuming | G. raw | L. staple |
| C. direct | H. reached | M. suggest |
| D. exclusively | I. relatively | N. surprising |
| E. including | J. remains | O. test |

□□□

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During __26__ exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a __27__ called "central fatigue," in

which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements __28__. It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly __29__ in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a carbohydrate(□□□□□□) __30__ either with a moderate dose of caffeine(□□□), which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a placebo(□□□) without, during 3 hours of __31__. After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still __32__ their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, __33__ their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was __34__ to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying __35__ eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. cautiously | F. increased | K. sensitive |
| B. commit | G. involved | L. slowing |
| C. control | H. limited | M. solution |
| D. cycling | I. phenomenon | N. sufficient |
| E. effectively | J. preventing | O. vigorous |

□□□

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.

New York's Attorney General's office __26__ an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers __27__ it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers __28__ to get the speeds they were promised. "Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another," the Attorney General said.

If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into __29__ over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T \$100 million over __30__ that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of __31__.

Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast is the most __32__ provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12,000 customer complaints, many __33__ to its monthly data cap and overage(□□□□□□) charges.

Some Americans are getting so __34__ with Internet providers they're just

giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today __35__ fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be "cord-cutters."

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. accusations | F. data | K. relating |
| B. actually | G. deserved | L. times |
| C. claim | H. frustrated | M. trouble |
| D. communicating | I. hated | N. usually |
| E. complain | J. launched | O. worried |

2017 □ 12 □

□□□

A rat or pigeon might not be the obvious choice to tend to someone who is sick, but these creatures have some __26__ skills that could help the treatment of human diseases.

Pigeons are often seen as dirty birds and an urban __27__, but they are just the latest in a long line of animals that have been found to have abilities to help humans. Despite having a brain no bigger than the __28__ of your index finger, pigeons have a very impressive __29__ memory. Recently it was shown that they could be trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer in images.

Rats are often __30__ with spreading disease rather than __31__ it, but this long-tailed animal is highly __32__. Inside a rat's nose are up to 1,000 different types of olfactory receptors(□□□□□), whereas humans only have 100 to 200 types. This gives rats the ability to detect __33__ smells. As a result, some rats are being put to work to detect TB(□□□). When the rats detect the smell, they stop and rub their legs to __34__ a sample is infected.

Traditionally, a hundred samples would take lab technicians more than two days to __35__, but for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes. This rat detection method doesn't rely on specialist equipment. It is also more accurate - the rats are able to find more TB infections and, therefore, save more lives.

A) associated

B) examine

C) indicate

D) nuisance

E) peak

F) preventing

G) prohibiting

H) sensitive

I) slight

J) specify

K) superior

L) suspicious

M) tip

N) treated

O) visual



Technological changes brought dramatic new options to Americans living in the 1990s. During this decade new forms of entertainment, commerce, research, and communication became commonplace in the U.S. The driving force behind much of this change was a(n) __26__ popularly known as the Internet.

The Internet was developed during the 1970s by the Department of Defense. In the case of an attack, military advisers suggested the __27__ of being able to operate one computer from another terminal. In the early days, the Internet was used mainly by scientists to communicate with other scientists. The Internet __28__ under government control until 1984.

One early problem faced by Internet users was speed. Phone lines could only transmit information at a __29__ rate. The development of fiber-optic(□□) cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute. Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could process the __30__ signals at a more rapid rate.

In the early 1990s, the World Wide Web was developed, in large part, for __31__ purposes. Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products. Soon airline tickets, hotel __32__, and even cars and homes could be purchased online. Universities __33__ research data on the Internet, so students could find __34__ information without leaving their dormitories. Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and __35__ online, so a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices unshaven and wearing pajamas(□□).

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A) advantage | F) innovation | K) posted |
| B) commercial | G) limited | L) remained |
| C) conservation | H) local | M) reservations |
| D) equipped | I) maintained | N) submitted |
| E) incoming | J) occupations | O) valuable |

□□□

We all know there exists great void(□□) in the public educational system when it comes to __26__ to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering Mathematics) courses. One educator named Dori Roberts decided to do something to change this system. Dori taught high school engineering for 11 years. She noticed there was a real void in quality STEM education at all __27__ of the public educational system. She said, "I started Engineering For Kids (EFK) after noticing a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to __28__ my own kids in."

She decided to start an afterschool program where children __29__ in STEM-based competitions. The club grew quickly and when it reached 180 members and the kids in the program won several state __30__, she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and __31__ it. The global business EFK was born.

Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to __32__ recreation centers. Today, the EFK program __33__ over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries. Sales have doubled from \$5 million in 2014 to \$10 million in 2015, with 25 new branches planned for 2016. The EFK website states, "Our nation is not __34__ enough engineers. Our philosophy is to inspire kids at a young age to understand that engineering is a great __35__."

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A) attracted | F) enroll | K) interest |
| B) career | G) exposure | L) levels |
| C) championships | H) feasible | M) local |
| D) degrees | I) feeding | N) operates |
| E) developing | J) graduating | O) participated |

2018 □ 6 □

□□□

Since the 1940s, southern California has had a reputation for smog. Things are not as bad as they once were but, according to the American Lung Association, Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of __26__. Gazing down on the city from the Getty Center, an art museum in the Santa Monica Mountains, one would find the view of the Pacific Ocean blurred by the haze(□). Nor is the state's bad air __27__ to its south. Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a __28__. All of which, combined with California's reputation as the home of technological __29__, makes the place ideal for developing and testing systems designed to monitor pollution in __30__. And that is just what Aclima, a new firm in San Francisco, has been doing over the past few months. It has been trying out monitoring stations that are __31__ to yield minute-to-minute maps of __32__ air pollution. Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices.

To this end, Aclima has been __33__ with Google's Street View system. Davida Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs on days when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's __34__ were forced to use their cars. Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by __35__ pollution lows.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) assisted | F) detail | K) intended |
| B) collaborating | G) domestic | L) outdoor |
| C) consequence | H) frequently | M) pollutants |
| D) consumers | I) inhabitants | N) restricted |
| E) creating | J) innovation | O) sum |

□□□

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. They are used to create some of the energy used by the insurance company inside. When the tower was first __26__ in 1962, it was

covered with thin square stones. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was __27__. During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, __28__ the solar panel company, Solarcentury. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest __29__ of vertical solar panels. A vertical solar project on such a large __30__ has never been repeated since.

Covering a skyscraper with solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the "10 best green energy projects". For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was __31__ overtaken by the Millbank Tower.

Green buildings like this aren't __32__ cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy __33__ through fossil fuels. As solar panels get __34__, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of __35__, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) cheaper | F) consulted | K) necessarily |
| B) cleaner | G) dimension | L) production |
| C) collection | H) discovered | M) range |
| D) competed | I) eventually | N) scale |
| E) constructed | J) height | O) undertaken |

□□□

Neon(□□) is to Hong Kong as red phone booths are to London and fog is to San Francisco. When night falls, red and blue and other colors __26__ a hazy(□□□) glow over a city lit up by tens of thousands of neon signs. But many of them are going dark, __27__ by more practical, but less romantic, LEDs(□□□□□).

Changing building codes, evolving tastes, and the high cost of maintaining those wonderful old signs have businesses embracing LEDs, which are energy __28__, but still carry great cost. "To me, neon represents memories of the past," says photographer Sharon Blance, whose series Hong Kong Neon celebrates the city's famous signs. "Looking at the signs now I get a feeling of amazement, mixed with sadness."

Building a neon sign is an art practiced by __29__ trained on the job to mold glass tubes into __30__ shapes and letters. They fill these tubes with gases that glow when __31__. Neon makes orange, while other gases make yellow or blue. It takes many hours to craft a single sign.

Blance spent a week in Hong Kong and __32__ more than 60 signs; 22 of them appear in the series that capture the signs lighting up lonely streets - an

__33__ that makes it easy to admire their colors and craftsmanship. "I love the beautiful, handcrafted, old-fashioned __34__ of neon," says Blance. The signs do nothing more than __35__ a restaurant, theater, or other business, but do so in the most striking way possible.

A) alternative

B) approach

C) cast

D) challenging

E) decorative

F) efficient

G) electrified

H) identify

I) photographed

J) professionals

K) quality

L) replaced

M) stimulate

N) symbolizes

O) volunteers

2018 12

Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious __26__ occurring in the developing world.

The figures include a number of costs __27__ with air pollution. Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year.

The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes __28__ like home heating and cooking, has remained __29__ over the past several decades despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation.

Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray __30__ it as an "urgent call to action." One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little __31__, he said.

The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income __32__ nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low and middle-income countries live in places where they __33__ experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

But the problem is not limited __34__ to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U.S. as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel() __35__ have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A) ability | F) damage | K) regularly |
| B) associated | G) described | L) relates |
| C) consciously | H) equals | M) sources |
| D) constant | I) exclusively | N) undermine |
| E) control | J) innovated | O) vehicles |

Have you ever used email to apologize to a colleague? Delivered a __26__ to a subordinate() with a voice-mail message? Flown by plane across the

country just to deliver important news in person? The various communication options at our fingertips today can be good for __27__ and productivity - and at the same time very troublesome. With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best - __28__ when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient? We've __29__ business communication consultants and etiquette() experts to come up with the following guidelines for __30__ using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages.

First of all, choose how personal you want to be. A face-to-face communication is the most __31__. Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are: a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most __32__ is email. Some of these may change order according to the __33__ situation or your own preferences; for example, a handwritten note might seem more personal than voice-mail. How do you decide on the best choice for the difficult message you've got to deliver? "My __34__ concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?" says etiquette expert Dana Casperson. "So when I apologize, usually choose in-person first, or a phone conversation as my top alternative, and maybe a handwritten note next. Apologizing by email is something I now totally __35__."

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A) avoid | F) particularly | K) specific |
| B) convenience | G) primary | L) surveyed |
| C) effectively | H) prompt | M) unfriendly |
| D) escape | I) reward | N) warning |
| E) intimate | J) silent | O) witnessed |

□□□

A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. No matter how many different __26__ I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it __27__ my teaching but also my life as a whole. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and __28__ traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. I was __29__ because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. Eventually, my cough got so much __30__ that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new __31__ to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine. Then the doctor gave me a scraping() treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little __32__ at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders. A few minutes later, the __33__

strokes started to produce a relieving effect and my body and mind began to __34__ deeper into relaxation. I didn't feel any improvement in my condition in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to __35__. Then within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

A) deepen

B) experiences

C) hesitant

D) inconvenience

E) lessen

F) licenses

G) pressured

H) recommended

I) remedies

J) scared

K) sensitive

L) sink

M) temporary

N) tremble

O) worse



2016 年 6 月

□□□ 26-35 GACFH NIBOE

□□□ 26-35 OMLKN EJHFI

□□□ 26-35 MAILC GFEND

2016 年 12 月

□□□ 26-35 EJD KL GOIHM

□□□ 26-35 ACKGM OBEDN

□□□ 26-35 KOJDG BEMLC

2017 年 6 月

□□□ 26-35 INMCO JELAG

□□□ 26-35 OIEGM DCJNF

□□□ 26-35 JCGMA FIKHB

2017 年 12 月

□□□ 26-35 KDMOA FHICB

□□□ 26-35 FALGE BMKON

□□□ 26-35 GLFOC EMNJB

2018 年 6 月

□□□ 26-35 MNCJF KLBIE

□□□ 26-35 EOF CN IKLAJ

□□□ 26-35 CLFJE GIBKH

2018 年 12 月

□□□ 26-35 FBMDG EHKIO

□□□ 26-35 NBFLC EMKGA

□□□ 26-35 IDHCO BJGLE